United Nations S/2002/271

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 7 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 26 December 2001 (S/2001/1241) transmitting a report from Grenada submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Grenada has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 7 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-29055 (E) 180302

United Nations A/56/873–S/2002/272

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 62
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 March 2002, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-29079 (E) 210302

Annex to the letter dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 January 2002 (A/56/785-S/2002/100) from the Greek Cypriot representative to the United Nations addressed to you, which contains allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and flight information region violations" were refuted in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 2 November 2001 (A/56/525-S/2001/1044). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in southern Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air-traffic regulations are void and groundless under international law. Every precaution is being taken for the safety of navigation of civil air traffic during the activities of Turkish State aircraft within international airspace, within which the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air-traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in my previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within their respective territories on the island.

It is important to note that at a time when direct talks are under way between the two States in Cyprus, on the basis of the agreement drafted by President Denktaş and Mr. Clerides on 4 December 2001, the Greek Cypriot administration is continuing, within the framework of the Greek-Greek Cypriot Joint Military Doctrine, its military build-up and activities in southern Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot daily newspaper, *Alithia*, dated 21 February 2002, reported that the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister, Mr. Hasikos, had made it clear that the Greek Cypriot side "would continue to arm irrespective of the process of direct talks between the two sides".

Recent rearmament activities of the Greek Cypriot administration have been widely reported in the Greek Cypriot press. Significantly, as disclosed by the Greek Cypriot daily *Simerini*, dated 28 January 2002, the Greek Cypriot administration has acquired Russian Mil Mi-35-type assault helicopters. According to the Greek Cypriot press, dated 30 January 2002, the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister revealed to the press that the assault helicopters had been deployed in the island around eight months earlier and that this was kept a secret at that time. Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot daily *Fileleftheros*, dated 17 February 2002, carried a report in its "Defence and Strategy" section about the BM-21 Grad-type multiple rocket launchers acquired recently by the Greek Cypriot side and reported that "these powerful

weapons will be used in a counter-attack against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus".

In addition to the foregoing, the Greek Cypriot daily *Fileleftheros* of 15 January 2002 reported that the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister had confirmed press reports that the Greek Cypriot administration would be buying unmanned spy planes and armoured transport helicopters. The Greek Cypriot dailies, *Politis*, dated 21 November 2001, and *Mahi*, dated 2 December 2001, both reported that the Greek Cypriot administration would acquire assault speed boats and upgrade its air and ground combat capabilities through the modernization of its anti-tank weapons with GTT-106 artillery units and state-of-the-art ballistic computer systems. Reportedly, Othellos-type anti-aircraft systems would be upgraded with Aspide missiles and Russian T-80 tanks, VAB-type vehicles (which have already been equipped with HOK missiles) and BMP-3-type armoured vehicles would be further equipped with thermal cameras. The Greek Cypriot daily, *Cyprus Mail*, dated 1 December 2001, reported that the Greek Cypriot administration also included in this year's defence budget the necessary funds for the purchase of advanced coastal radar systems as well as additional combat helicopters. It was also reported by the Greek Cypriot press on 24 February 2002 that Greece would be donating two French-made destroyers to the Greek Cypriot administration.

As part of its provocative military activities, the Greek Cypriot administration carried out, in early February, the "Olympos 2002" planned military command exercise, which was conducted simultaneously with the "Alexandros 2002" military exercise by Greece. Both exercises were carried out within the framework of the Joint Military Doctrine and have included, once again, provocative scenarios such as "liberating the North".

The Greek Cypriot administration, which ostensibly supports the demilitarization of the island and calls for the withdrawal of all "foreign troops", is not only acquiring offensive weapons but is also expanding its army by enabling even more Greek nationals to join the Greek Cypriot National Guard. The Greek Cypriot daily *Fileleftheros*, dated 11 December 2001, reported that the Greek Cypriot administration was currently recruiting more professional soldiers from southern Cyprus as well as from Greece in accordance with the Joint Military Doctrine. The same newspaper, dated 24 November 2001, also refers to an announcement by the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister that legislation enabling women to do voluntary military service had been prepared and would be presented to the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives.

My Government believes that, at this crucial stage, all sides should refrain from taking any action which would hamper the prospects of achieving progress through the current phase of direct talks. We hope that the Greek Cypriot administration will abandon its adventurous stance. We hope that it will adopt a constructive approach which will enable us to make progress towards a comprehensive settlement between the two States. We believe that it is the duty of the international community to urge the Greek Cypriot administration to cease all hostile and provocative activities and concentrate its efforts on reaching a peaceful settlement.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/56/874–S/2002/273

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 62
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 13 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 March 2002, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Umit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-29065 (E) 200302

Annex to the letter dated 13 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith a copy of a letter dated 6 March 2002 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, concerning the unilateral change of the provisions for search and rescue (SAR) services within the Nicosia flight information region in disregard of the International Civil Aviation Organization rules and provisions of the 1960 treaties on Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its appendix were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Appendix

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

President's Office

6 March 2002

I have the honour to bring to your kind attention the views of the Turkish Cypriot side concerning the unilateral change of the provisions for search and rescue (SAR) services within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR).

Greek Cypriot side issued a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) number A0070/02 dated 7 February 2002 which stated that as from 1 March 2002, SAR services within the Nicosia FIR would be provided by the Larnaca Rescue Coordination Centre instead of the Episkopi Rescue Coordination Centre. This act of unilateral change not only totally ignores the established rules and procedures of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), but also pays no attention to the provisions of the 1960 treaties.

It should be noted that the provision of SAR services (within the context of Article 25 of the Chicago Convention and annex 12 to the same Convention) were taken over by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the early 1950s during the establishment of the Nicosia FIR in accordance with ICAO rules and procedures, with regional agreement and approval of the ICAO Council. This has been recorded in the European Air Navigational Plan (EUR ANP) accordingly.

The 1960 treaties concerning Cyprus did not change this; they even enhanced it with an explicit provision. Any modification to these arrangements could only be possible with the consent of the parties to said treaties.

As far as ICAO rules and procedures are concerned, any change to the regional plan requires regional consultation and agreement.

The unilateral change of authority on provision of SAR regarding Cyprus is, therefore, against the ICAO rules and provisions of the 1960 treaties. Our objection on this matter has already been announced by our authorities through NOTAM No. 0009/02 dated 28 February 2002.

It is obvious that the mistake, which has been the main obstacle in the way of the 39-year-long efforts at reconciliation, has been repeated and the realities of the island ignored when it was decided to make this unilateral change of SAR services. I deem it, therefore, useful to once again underline the political and legal facts of the island.

The "Government of Cyprus" which issued the said NOTAM and is supposed to be responsible for SAR services within the Nicosia FIR, is an administration solely composed of Greek Cypriots, representing only the Greek Cypriot people and has no right or competence to extend those services to the territory, air space or territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The partnership Republic established in 1960 was destroyed through the force of arms by the Greek Cypriots in 1963. Since then, there has not been a government competent to represent the whole of the island. The Turkish Cypriot people have since been ruling

themselves and have been represented by their own State, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, being the legitimate authority representing the Turkish Cypriot people and having exclusive authority on its own territory, has provided air traffic services (ATS), aeronautical information services (AIS) and alerting services (AS) within its territory and in the airspace above it as well as within the limits of Ercan Advisory Airspace (EAA) since 1977. The Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus also has sufficient means for provision of SAR services within its territory and within the limits of EAA, as well as means of communication and coordination with adjacent SAR and ATS units of the Republic of Turkey.

It is evident that this unilateral handing over of SAR services, which not only contradicts the principle of political equality of the two sides, but is also contrary to the provisions of 1960 treaties and the political, legal and practical realities prevailing in Cyprus, will give wrong signals to the Greek Cypriot side and will not contribute positively to the ongoing efforts exerted towards establishing a new partnership on the basis of equality and to the new process which began on 4 December 2001.

(*Signed*) Rauf R. **Denktaş**
President

United Nations S/2002/274

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 14 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 1386 of 20 December 2001, a report on the activities of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan is hereby submitted for the consideration of members of the Council (see annex).

I should be grateful if the report could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**

02-28944 (E) 150302

Annex to the letter dated 14 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General

Report on the activities of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan

1. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1386 (2001) on 20 December 2001, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) began deploying to Kabul, reaching full operational capability on 18 February 2002. Since arriving in Afghanistan, ISAF has established good relations with all elements of the Interim Administration, through both the Joint Coordination Board (between ISAF, the Interim Administration and the United Nations) and bilateral contacts with individual Ministers. Coordination of activities is good, although there are inevitably administrative difficulties in the newly formed ministries.

2. Since achieving full operational capability, ISAF has concluded a military and technical agreement with the Interim Administration (available on www.mod.uk), set out rules of engagement and concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with all troop-contributing nations. ISAF is housed in 11 locations adapted for use by the force. The buildings, in an improved condition, will be returned to their owners at the end of the mission. Where schools have been utilized, ISAF will hand them over when required for school use.

3. Security in Kabul is improving, assisted by ISAF either alone or in conjunction with the police patrolling day and night in all 12 police districts. The police, with German and United Kingdom assistance, are becoming more effective. As a result of Interim Administration rulings, the presence of arms on the streets has reduced noticeably. Various elements of the Interim Administration armed forces and other armed groups have either returned to their barracks or withdrawn from the city. Although ISAF has been well received by the majority of the population in Kabul, there are still risks to ISAF troops from extremists, as isolated incidents of ISAF coming under fire have shown.

4. Commercial life in Kabul is returning to normal, if the increasing flow of traffic through the customs houses is any indication. The population is also increasing as news of a more peaceful and secure environment spreads and the weather improves to ease the journey of refugees and internally displaced persons. If this returning population is not to become a source of instability, it will be important to provide housing, employment and other support for them. The reopening of Kabul International Airport by ISAF has been one of the most significant contributions to the creation of a sense of a return to normality, connecting the capital to the rest of the world and enabling pilgrims to travel for the hajj.

5. The training of the 1st Battalion of the Afghan National Guard has begun. About 600 men from a wide variety of Afghan ethnic groups are now in training. Chairman Karzai has decided that they should be subordinate to him. The United Nations Development Programme has undertaken to fund and supervise the refurbishment of a semi-derelict barracks within the palace complex as a base. The training course is scheduled to finish on 4 April 2002. The Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, France, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom have provided resources.

Appendix

International Security Assistance Force participating nations[a] as at 7 March 2002

Nationality	*Total*
Austria	56
Bulgaria	32
Denmark	47
Finland	46
France	499
Germany	879
Greece	121
Italy	357
Netherlands	218
New Zealand	7
Norway	27
Portugal	8
Romania	26
Spain	340
Sweden	40
Turkey	275
United Kingdom	1 863
Total	**4 841**[b]

[a] Belgium is also providing airlift to the Force.

[b] Plus 36 United States liaison staff and a five-man reconnaissance team from the Czech Republic.

United Nations S/2002/274*

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(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**

* Reissued for technical reasons.

02-28944* (E) 200302

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3. Security in Kabul is improving, assisted by ISAF either alone or in conjunction with the police patrolling day and night in all 12 police districts. The police, with German and United Kingdom assistance, are becoming more effective. As a result of Interim Administration rulings, the presence of arms on the streets has reduced noticeably. Various elements of the Interim Administration armed forces and other armed groups have either returned to their barracks or withdrawn from the city. Although ISAF has been well received by the majority of the population in Kabul, there are still risks to ISAF troops from extremists, as isolated incidents of ISAF coming under fire have shown.

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6. The ISAF patrol presence is warmly welcomed across Kabul. Some influential figures who previously spoke out against foreign forces in Kabul now acknowledge the positive contribution of ISAF. The Force's security operations are supported by a coordinated information operation designed to dispel any misgivings about the presence of troops on the ground and to promote the benefits of international engagement. In addition, the civil-military coordination effort brings additional small-scale improvements to the areas where soldiers are patrolling through a programme of quick-impact projects.

7. The poor condition of all aspects of administration and law enforcement in Kabul has complicated the task of establishing statistics and other indicators of the situation in Kabul. ISAF is working on its ability to do this and has already established a range of indicators of success to track over the course of the mission.

8. The two major current concerns for ISAF are:

- A lack of clarity over the judicial system. There is the possibility that members of ISAF may be involved in the detention or arrest of individuals. At present there is no established legal system and there is no assurance that the treatment of those individuals will accord with accepted international norms. It is therefore vital that progress on establishing an acceptable and effective legal system is made quickly;

- Proposed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. There are approximately 100,000 armed militia members in Afghanistan. There is only a need for 60,000 in a sustainable Afghan army. Therefore there must be a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for those who will not be required by the Afghan army. The training of a new Afghan army must proceed hand in hand with a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and as part of the wider security sector reform programme.

Appendix

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[b] Plus 36 United States liaison staff and a five-man reconnaissance team from the Czech Republic.

United Nations S/2002/275

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 15 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, following the terrorist attacks perpetrated in the United States of America on 11 September 2001, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence (Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations), referred to in Security Council resolution 1368 (2001), and in response to Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Republic of Poland has undertaken action involving the participation of its military forces within the international efforts to combat the terrorist network responsible for the attacks against targets in the United States.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Janusz **Stańczyk**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-28926 (E) 150302